endeavor to make peace between that distant powerful nation, and the nations which inhabit the country between us and them, particularly the Osage; and finally, you will endeavor to induce eight or ten of their distinguished Chiefs, to make a visit to the seat of government next September, and you may attach to this deputation, four or five Panis, and the same number of Canzes chiefs. As your interview with the Commanchees will probably lead you to the head branches of the Arkansaw and Red rivers, you may find yourself approximated to the settlements of New Mexico, and therefore it will be necessary you should move with great circumspection, to keep clear of any hunting or reconnoitring parties from that province, and to prevent alarm or offence; because the affairs of Spain and the United States appear to be on the point of amicable adjustment, and moreover it is the desire of the President to cultivate the friendship and harmonious intercourse of all the nations of the earth, and particularly our near neighbors the Spaniards.

In the course of your tour, you are to remark particularly upon the geographical structure, the natural history and population of the country thro' which you may pass, taking particular care to collect and preserve specimens of every thing curious in the mineral or botanical worlds, which can be preserved and are portable: Let your courses be regulated by your compass, and your distances by your watch, to be noted in a field book and I would advise you, when circumstances permit, to protract and lay down in a separate book the march of the day at every evening's halt.

The instruments, which I have furnished you, will enable you to ascertain the variation of the magnetic needle and the latitude with exactitude; and at every remarkable point, I wish you to employ a telescope in observing Eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, having previously regulated and adjusted your watch by your quadrant, taking care to note with great nicety the periods of immersions and emersions of the eclipsed satellite. These observations may enable us after your return, by application to the appropriate tables, which I cannot now furnish you, to ascertain the longitude.

It is an object of much interest with the executive, to ascertain the direction, extent and navigation of the Arkansaw and Red Rivers; as far therefore as may be compatible with these instructions, and practicable to the means you may command, I wish you to carry your views to those subjects, and should circumstances conspire to favor the enterprize, that you may detach a party with a few Osages to desend the Arkansaw under the orders of Lieut. Wilkinson or Sergeant Ballinger, properly instructed and equipt, to take the courses and distances, to remark on the soil, timber, &c. &c. and to note the tributary streams. This party will after reaching our post on the Arkansaw, descend to Fort Adams and there wait further orders...and you yourself may descend the Red River, accompanied by a party of the most respectable Commanchees to the post of Natchitoches, and there receive further orders.

To disburse your necessary expences and to aid your negociations, you are herewith furnished six hundred dollars worth of goods, for the appropriation of which, you are to render a strict account, vouched by documents to be attested by one of your party.

Wishing you a safe and successful expedition,

I am sir,

With much respect & esteem,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WILKINSON.

Lieut. Z. M. Pike.

(T.)

Additional instructions to Lieut. Pike.

CANTONMENT, *Missouri, July* 12, 1806.

SIR,

The health of the Osages being now generally restored, and all hopes of the speedy recovery of their prisoners, from the hands of the Pottowatomies, being at an end, they have become desirous to commence their journey for their villages. You are therefore to proceed to-morrow.

In addition to the instructions given you on the 24th ult. I must request you to have the Talks under cover delivered to White Hair and the Grand Peste, the Chief of the Osage Band which is settled on the waters of the Arkansaw, together with the belts which accompany them... You will also receive herewith a small belt for the Parris and a large one for the Ietaus or Commanchees.

Should you find it necessary, you are to give orders to Mongrain, the resident Interpreter at the Grand Osage to attend you.

I beg you to take measures for the security and safe return of your boats from the Grand Osage to this place.

Doctor Robinson will accompany you as a volunteer, he will be furnished medicines, and for the accommodation which you give him, he is bound to attend your sick.

Should you discover any unlicensed traders in your route or any person from this territory or from the United States, without a proper license or passport, you are to arrest such person or persons and dispose of their property as the law directs.

My confidence in your caution and discretion, has prevented my urging you, to be vigilant in guarding against the stratagems and treachery of the Indians, holding yourself above alarm or surprize; the composition of your party, though it be small, will secure to you the respect of an host of untutored savages.

You are to communicate from the Grand Osage and from every other practicable point, directly to the Secretary of War, transmitting your letters to this place, under cover to the commanding officer, or by any more convenient route.

I wish you health and a successful and honorable enterprize, and am

Your's with friendship,

(Signed) JAMES WILKINON.

Lieut. Z. M. Pike.

(V.)

Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkinson to Gen. Samuel Smith; dated at Fort Adams 12th of Sept. 1806.

At this moment thus stands the account between us and the Spaniards on the side of Texhas; we dishonor the armies of Spain and (as they alledge) violate their territory, by forcing their advanced post, and compelling their officer to fall back many miles. (See Gen. Dearborn's order to Porter)....In consequence the Spaniard reinforces, advances, resumes his former ground and braves us. We remonstrate and menace, but he keeps possession of the disputed tract. Is not the balance against us? It is my friend, and I will restore what we have lost...and I trust in heaven, without bloodshed,...but at all events.

Foreign Intelligence.

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 4.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received by the viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from admiral Gambier, and lieut. gen. the right hon. lord Cathcart, K. T. the commanders of his majesty's naval and military forces in the Baltic sea:

Prince of Wales, in the Sound, off Whibeck, Aug. 16, 1807.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that lieut. gen. lord Cathcart, joined me off Elsineur, on the 12th inst. Every disposition being made for the disembarkation of the army, this service was intended to be carried into execution on the morning of the 14th, but the wind not allowing the transports to move towards Copenhagen, it was not till last evening that I arrived off Wibeck, a village situated about midway between Elsineur and Copenhagen, and at this place the army was disembarked this morning without the smallest opposition.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the prolamation which lieut. gen. lord Cathcart and myself have determined to issue on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

PROCLAMATION,

Issued on the 5th of August at Zealand,

BY AD. GAMBIER & LORD CATHCART,

Commanders in chief of his majesty's forces by sea and land, employed in the expedition.

"Whereas the present treaties of peace, and the changes of government and of territory acceded to by so many powers, have so far encreased the influence of France on the continent of Europe, as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who continue to resist the French aggression, to take measures to prevent the arms of neutral powers from being turned against them:

"In this view the king cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference, and his majesty has sent negociators with ample powers to his Danish majesty, to request, in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures as can alone give security against the farther mischiefs which the French meditate, through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

"The king, our royal and most gracious master, has therefore judged it expedient, to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line, in one of his majesty's ports.

"This deposit seems to be so just, and so indispensibly necessary, under the relative circumstances of the neutral and belligerent powers, that his majesty has further deemed it a duty to himself, and to his people, to support this demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation necessary for the most active and determined enterprize.

"We come, therefore, to your shores, inhabitants of Zealand! not as enemies, but in self defence, to prevent those who have so long disturbed the peace of Europe, from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us.

"We have asked deposit, we have not looked to capture; so far from it, the most solemn pledge has been offered to your government, and is hereby renewed in the name, and at the express command of the king, our master, that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark, shall, at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to her in the same condition and state of equipment as when received under the protection of the British flag.

"It is in the power of your government, by a word, to sheathe our swords most reluctantly drawn against you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason and the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and on those of your cruel advisers.

"His majesty's seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand as long as your conduct to them permit it, on the footing of a province of the most friendly power in alliance with G. Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.

"The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take an hostile part, will be held sacred.

"Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced.

"Every article of supply furnished or brought to market, will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially of provisions, forage, fuel, and transports, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced.

"Much convenience will arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

"If such persons are appointed, & discharge their duty, without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them, through the proper channels, and departments of the navy and army—but as forbearance on the part of the inhabitants is essential to the principle of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at their respective habitations, and any persons found in arms, singly, or in small troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, must expect to be treated with rigor.

"The government of his Danish majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked and the whole force has assumed a warlike attitude; but it is as yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

Given in the Sound, under our hands and seals, this 16th day of August, 1807.

(Signed as above.)

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Lord Carthcart, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Head-Quarters at Hellerup, before Copenhagen, August 22, 1807.

I have inclosed a journal of the operations of the army from the 14th, in the morning, together with the return of the casualties which have occurred, except those of the cavalry, which are not considerable, but have not been transmitted.

Head-Quarters, Hellerup, before Copenhagen, August 22, 1807.

Journal of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, from the morning of the 14th August, 1807.

August 14th. The fleet between Elsineur and Helsingberg—calms and contrary winds—transports assembled by brigades, each under the charge of one of his majesty's ships.

15th. The fleet worked up to Velbeck, the reserve anchoring nearest the shore, covered by the Surveillante, and by several gun brigs and bombs. Major-General Spencer's brigade, under convoy of Admiral Essington, with the division of the fleet, anchored higher up the Sound to make a diversion.

Coast reconnoitered, and disposition made for landing.

16th. The reserve landed at five in the morning, with the ordnance of a light brigade, and occupied the heights. The remainder of the infantry followed with the ordnance of another light brigade. A squadron of the 1st light dragoons, horses for the two brigades of artillery, and for the staff, were also disembarked. A flag of truce was received from Major-General Peyman, commander in chief in Copenhagen, requesting passports for their highness the two princesses of Denmark, nieces to his Danish majesty, to go from Copenhagen to Colding, which were granted.

In the evening the army marched by their left in three columns, by Nerun to Lyngbyl; the centre by Hermitage and Fortuna to Jagersburg, the left by the coast of Charlottenberg, and lay upon their arms.

17th. At day break the army marched by their right in three columns to invest the town. The left column established a post at Bagerne's mill, and extended from Freborg to Emdrup. That from Jagorsborg by Gladsacks and Vanloes to Fredericksberg, extending to the sea on the right, and towards Falconergard on their left. The reserve from Lyngby, marched by Bangede and Emdrup, and occupied the space between the two other divisions. Two brigades of the king's German legion remaining at Charlottenfurd to cover the disembarkation of the cavalry and park of artillery.

Major-General Spencer's brigade landed at Skoreshard, and marched into their post on the left of the line. All the divisions giving piquets to the rear to prevent suprize from the country. Head quarters established at Hellerup. Transports assembled at Skoreshard, where the cavalry commenced disembarking. Princesses of Denmark came out of the city on their route to Colding, and were received with the honors due to their rank by the brigade of guards, near the palace of Fredericksberg.

The piquets of the left towards the town were attacked about noon:—At the same time the enemy's gun-boats rowed out of the harbor, and cannonaded the left of the line, with grape and round shot. The piquets drove in and pursued the enemy, and resumed their posts, part of the line having advanced to sustain them. His Majesty's gun brigs and bombs having been towed as near the harbor as they could, opened a fire at a considerable distance upon the enemy's gun boats, which after a long cannonade, retired into the harbor.

18th. At day break the gun boats renewed the attack upon the gun brigs, trusting to the superior weight of their guns. The latter having, during the night, exchanged their carronades for 18 pounders, the gun boats retired, but advanced again with increased numbers. A brigade of 9 pounders, from the park, having been brought to the mill, took them in flank, upon which they turned their fire to the lines, and, after cannonading for some time, were driven in, together with their field pieces, which advanced upon the road.

Engineer tools, &c. &c. having been disembarked, a work was begun at the mill, and considerable progress was made. The same day the cavalry moved to their quarters at Charlottenberg, Jagersborg, Vanloes, with piquets in the country, and a chain of posts, supported by the 1st battalion of the king's German legion, from Lorgenfree and Kollekolle, under the direction of brigadier general V. D. Decken.

19th. The works carried on by parties of 600 men, relieved every four hours. The gun boats attacked it at day break, but were driven off by the field pieces, which were now protected. Some of the pipes were discovered which convey fresh water to the town form Emdrup. The frigate & gun brigs having a favorable breeze, took their station near the entrance of the harbor, within reach of throwing shells into the town.

Four 24 pounders were brought into the battery at the mill. Great progress was made in the work at that place, and in a howitzer battery in the rear of it, with traverses and cover for the men.

Brigadier General Decken surprized and took the post of Fredericksburg commanded by a Major, aid-de-Camp to the Crown, who capitulated with 850 men and officers, with a foudery and depot of cannon and powder.

The king's household, with part of his Danish Majesty's warbrobe, plate, wine, and books, were suffered to come out of the town to follow his majesty (who has withdrawn to Colding) passports having been requested.

Some gentlemen residing in the district of Copenhagen, and in the bailiwicks towards Elsineur, having offered their services to accept the office of magistrates and superintendants of police in their respective districts, under the commander of the forces, an order was made for that purpose, and sent to be printed and published in German and Danish on the day of disembarkation.

20th. Further progress made in the works. More ordnance landed and mounted. A patrole on the left having reported that a body of cavalry, with a corps of infantry, in their rear, had been seen in front of Roeskilde, col. Rœdon sent a squadron to reconnoitre them, which found them assembled near that place, and immediately charged and put them to flight, leaving 16 or 18 men killed, and taking three prisoners and 29 horses.

The admiral came to head-quarters in the morning, and returned to his ship.

21st. Lord Rosslyn's corps disembarked in the nort part of Keoge Bay, with two batteries of artillery, sending round the remaining transports to Skoreshard, to cover their landing.

Progress made in cutting off the water. Further arrangements made with the gentlemen of the country. Passports granted to Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark, and his preceptor.

Notice given that no more passports can be granted. At the same time a recommendation urged to the commanding general, to consider the dreadful consequences of making a capital city of such extent stand a siege and bombardment like an ordinary fortress. Great advance made in perfecting the works already in progress which cover our left.

A trench pushed forward, and a new battery erected 300 yards in advance. Brig. Gen. Macfarlan's brigade landed at Skoreshard; great progress made in landing the battering train and stores for the siege; fascines made for a new battery on the right. These works being completed, will take the enemy's line of advanced posts in reverse, and will cover and secure the advance of the army to a new position.

Signed CATHCART.

COPENHAGEN, AUG. 21.

The Prince Royal has ordered the fleet to be destroyed in case of extremity.

The volunteers increase daily. The animosity against the English is universal and violent. There will be warm work; but on this occasion as in the siege of the 17th century, success will reward courage. Numbers of Danish troops are drawing towards Funen; 700 English ships are now in our neighborhood. To the 18th our loss was only three killed and 12 wounded.

KIEL, AUG. 20.

Gen. Curstenskiold has out-flanked the English on Zealand, with 11,000 regular troops besides militia; they are consequently between two fires. The mail stage from Copenhagen, was stopped by the English the 16th, but nothing taken from it.

HAMBURGH, AUG. 24

The French, it is said, will now enter Holstein; but the Crown Prince, it is said, is resolved to maintain his neutrality, and not to suffer the march of the French.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

A Boston print says that private letters, giving later information by a few hours than that contained in the public prints, state that Copenhagen was taken on the 27th of August.

We give the following article, from the New York Commercial Advertiser, as we find it. However true some parts of it may be, other parts of it carry on their face the strongest evidence of absurdity. The language ascribed to Mr. Monroe is incredible.

"A Mercantile friend has politely handed us the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston:—

"I have just seen letters from our friend in London to the 7th of Sept. He saw Mr. Munroe daily. Mr. Munroe had not then sent in any official note—he and Mr. Pinckney are fully sensible of our folly in wishing for war, and will do all they can by delay to give time for all parties to cool. Their interviews with Mr. Canning convinced them that he was well disposed. The Revenge will probably not be dispatched until the 1st of October."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Edward Heston is elected Senator for the district composed of the city of Philadelphia, the county of Philadelphia and Delaware, by a majority of 1,230 votes over William Duane. The following is a statement of the votes given: